

Scraps and Facts.

Henry Ford spent several hours in Washington last Saturday talking over the Muscle Shoals proposition with Secretary Weeks and Secretary Hoover. Most of the talk was with Hoover. Weeks is confined to his bed. After the conference Ford gave out a statement in which he said that he felt sure that his proposition would be accepted. He left Washington for New York, where it was understood that he was to confer with Thomas Edison, who is again to go over the plant with him and assist in ascertaining the cost of the construction work that the government will have to complete. Ford said that if he could not beat the children's proposition, that he would quit. While in Washington he told the president that he would be glad to buy the scrapped warships for use in his business. This was by way of pleasantry, but he said that he would be able to use the ships all right.

The question as to whether Truman H. Newberry shall be allowed to take his seat as United States Senator from Michigan is to be settled between Christmas and the New Year, according to Washington dispatches. The Democrats, with the exception of Shields, are said to be split against Newberry, and six Republicans are known to be against him. They are Borah, Ladd, LaFollette, Norris, Kenyon and Johnson. Six other Republicans, McNary, Capper, Jones of Washington, Harold, Norbeck and France are wavering. This makes 47 votes or two less than a majority. There is no question of the fact that the ballot boxes of Michigan were stuffed for Newberry; but investigation did not show sufficient of this stuffing to warrant giving the election to Ford. Still the election was notoriously rotten and it is thought possible that some day he may be unwilling to stand for it.

An enormous natural gas field, with production potentialities estimated at 100,000,000 cubic feet, has been discovered in northern Louisiana, according to a report made public in New Orleans Sunday night by engineers of the United States Geological Survey. Following an investigation conducted for the state at the request of Governor Parker, a productive area of 212 square miles, or approximately 135,000 acres in a solid block, located in Union, Ouachita and Morehouse parishes, near the city of Monroe, and extending from the city of Monroe to the Gulf of Mexico, is outlined in the report of the engineers. Although over 90,000,000 cubic feet of gas has been removed since the "discovery well" was drilled in 1916, the engineers estimate the total amount of gas remaining in the reservoir at approximately 47,500,000,000 cubic feet, with indications that the volume is much greater because the limits of the field had not been finally determined at the time their investigation was completed.

New York, November 20: Marshall Foch will visit Charlotte, N. C., and Spartanburg, S. C., during his swing about the continent which began tonight, not to end until December 1, when he returns to this city to sail the next day for France. The itinerary, announced tonight by the American Legion, his host on the American visit, indicated that the generalissimo will travel more than 12,000 miles and visit 23 states and Canada. The trip will take him to the Pacific coast by way of the northwest and back again to Washington by a southern route, thence into Canada and back to New York through New England. The marshal left for Washington tonight where the swing will be started in earnest Tuesday night. He will visit Richmond Wednesday. Other points in the south Marshall Foch will touch on his cross continent run from the Pacific are Houston, New Orleans and Atlanta.

Exports of cotton and cottonseed oil advanced sharply in volume, but declined in value in October as compared with the same month a year ago, according to foreign trade reports issued Sunday night by the commerce department. Exports of broadstuffs, meat and dairy products and mineral oils during the month declined considerably as compared with October, 1920, total. Cotton exported in October amounted to \$74,000 bales valued at \$91,028,000, compared with \$53,000 bales worth \$91,247,000 a year ago. For the same month last year, the total was 5,000,000 bales, valued at \$108,000,000, against 4,000,000 bales worth \$92,000,000. Cottonseed oil exports for October aggregated 10,000,000 pounds valued at \$931,000 against 7,000,000 pounds worth \$1,000,000 during the same month last year. For ten months cottonseed oil exports totaled 230,000,000 pounds, valued at \$22,000,000, against 120,000,000 pounds worth \$26,000,000 in the same period of 1920.

The first week of the Washington conference ended with optimistic views, expressed by several delegates, prominent among them, on the principles for the limitation of armament and the settlement of the Far Eastern question may be definitely agreed upon by all. Prince Tokugawa of Japan, added a note of caution, however, saying that matters must not become impatient, especially as "there is no doubt the conference will not last so long as was originally thought." The opinion is gaining ground with some delegates that other conferences will follow the present one on account of the new conditions which will arise especially in the Far East. "Thus," one prominent European statesman observed, "America, through the noble initiative of President Harding and the courage and far reaching programme of Secretary Hughes, will become a solid bridge between eastern and western civilization, making them harmonize together." Some delegates have suggested the convocation of an economic conference, as they maintain that the settlement of the complete and lasting peace is not possible until the financial and economic equilibrium of the world is restored.

The house on Saturday passed in amended form the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, previously approved by the senate. The measure now goes to conference. The vote was 279 to 39, and a group of women who had been watching progress of the bill from the galleries, applauded when the result was announced. Opposition to the measure was voiced chiefly on the ground that it would infringe on state rights. During debate Saturday Mr. Alice M. Ochsman (Republican) of Oklahoma, only woman member of the house, urged the defeat of the bill, while its passage was advocated by Representative Mondak, Republican leader. The bill provides for cooperation between the Federal government and states in the protection of maternity and infancy. Administration of its provisions would be by the children's bureau with an advisory board consisting of the chief of the bureau, the surgeon general of the public health service and the United States commissioner of education. It provides that \$10,000,000 of Federal funds shall be turned over to each state before next July 1 and that annually thereafter for five years \$12,000,000 shall be available. The Federal government would contribute outright \$5,000 each year after next July 1, to each state and an additional \$5,000 provided the state contributes a like amount. The balance of the annual sum would be distributed among states according to population with each state required to match the contribution of the Federal government. Miss Robertson in her speech took a fling at each woman who, she said, sit at ease in comfortable homes worrying about other people's children and get thrills over tea cups by passing resolutions designed to bring about a new order in governmental affairs. She declared that the bill would interfere with effective work now being done by individuals and by state, municipal and private agencies. "I'm not a mother you know," she said, "but God has made me a mother's heart." She was frequently applauded by both proponents and opponents of the bill.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

Entered at the Postoffice at York, as Mail Matter of the Second Class.



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1921

Although the Hughes proposition as to disarmament took away the breath of all the powers for the time being, each is now pressing its own particular interests and ambitions.

Unless the powers in conference in Washington can agree to disarm they will at once enter a free for all race to see which can build the most ships and the most powerful ships.

And according to the papers, they are making politics out of the peace conference. The "Old Guard" faction of the Republican party to which Harding is said to belong is fearful that if the Hughes proposition gets acceptance, Hughes will loom up as a powerful presidential possibility.

There are those who argue that raising the assessed valuation of taxable property necessarily operates to lower the levy. But this theory is not borne out by the figures in another column giving York county assessments and levies since 1903. There has been a steady growth in property and property values and the levy seems to have kept pace with this growth quite nicely.

The Manufacturer's Record is demanding that W. G. P. Harding be kicked out as governor of the Federal Reserve banking system. It holds Harding responsible for the deflation disaster and argues that although that marshal left for Washington, where the swing will be started in earnest Tuesday night. He will visit Richmond Wednesday. Other points in the south Marshall Foch will touch on his cross continent run from the Pacific are Houston, New Orleans and Atlanta.

The railroad commissioners have sent out a notice to road authorities throughout the state advising of the danger of covering up rails at grade crossings with dirt, there having been several derailments on this account. To be sure proper care should be used against derailments and its consequences on this account; but the really sensible way to deal with this problem is to abolish the grade crossings. Where the highway cannot go over the railroad, some means can generally be worked out by which it can go under. The lives of railroad travelers are very precious and so also are the lives of the travelers on the highways.

It will be quite a lively race for governor next summer if the entrants include all that bunch named in the paragraph published in the South Carolina news department elsewhere in this issue. The list includes a number of most excellent men; but it occurs to us that if they are to have anything like a fair show in presenting their respective causes to the public it will have to be under some other arrangement than has prevailed heretofore. Six hours at a meeting will allow them less than half an hour each and that is hardly enough for a man to introduce himself.

Both England and Japan promptly accepted the Hughes plan of disarmament "in principle," but that merely means that the acceptance was only a preliminary to gain attention while they were telling why they don't accept. Japan has since said that she will go into the arrangement if she is allowed another big war ship that will increase her proportionate strength about 10 per cent. and Great Britain has suggested that she would prefer to do away with submarines altogether. Since then Great Britain has withdrawn her objection to submarines, not because she is reconciled; but rather because she sees that she cannot have her way.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, has introduced a proposed amendment to the Federal Reserve act under which it is proposed that the farmers must always have representation on the board, and under which amendment the next appointee will be a farmer. There is certainly nothing wrong with the idea that the farmers should have representation on this board. We will go further and say that the farmers should have representation on the supreme bench of every state in which agriculture bears a proportion of something like one-

third of the productive interests of the state. But when we say "farmer," of course we mean a man who is fully capable of representing the pursuit of agriculture in all its just and righteous economic interests, and who also has the ability to represent such interests justly and rightfully. But we are afraid that the senator's proposed amendment will not count for a great deal even though it should become a law, because regardless of the restriction the law might attempt to prescribe as to eligibility, the appointing power will hardly be any more circumscribed than it now is. Indeed it would not be surprising if a majority of the members of the present board could qualify as farmers.

The Chinese question has been injected into the disarmament conference as was generally expected; but the injection has come from Chinese representatives. China is the real bone of contention in the east. She is the most populous country of the world and is pretty highly civilized. Not only this she is probably the most attractive centre of trade. China is virtually in the position of a conquered country. She is certainly a looted country. Different sections of the country have been appropriated by England, France and Japan. Each of these nations have compelled the Chinese to acknowledge the immunity of their nationals from Chinese law. Foreigners in China have the right to submit all their differences with the natives to a special foreign court. China has been deprived of the right to levy such tariffs as she deems proper and must follow schedules laid down by foreigners. The Chinese have asked for the establishment of the open door in China so far as foreign trade is concerned; but that otherwise the foreigners relinquish control in their present self-constituted spheres of influence and give the country back to native self-government. The United States has made no hesitation about acceding to the justice of these demands and England, France and Japan say that they are agreed "in principle." In the meantime poor China continues prostrate and a prey to the greed of foreigners.

The Late Ben Abney.

In the Columbia State of last Sunday appears the following tribute to the late Ben Abney from the pen of Hon. W. F. Stevenson:

I note an article from a correspondent in the State in reference to my late friend, Ben L. Abney. He overlooks one of the great gifts (probably the greatest of his life) in which Mr. Abney engaged—the contest between the light of the house and the state of South Carolina. There was more at stake and more difficult questions involved and greater necessity to break up friendships of a lifetime than in any other contest I have ever known him to engage. Mr. Abney could have been on the side of the house people in his own terms but he refused to be enlisted against the interest of his state and for a mere pittance of what he could have had on the other side, he served his state with consummate wisdom and fidelity until his triumph was complete. I was associated with him in that contest for five years and do not hesitate to say that he was the ablest counselor and the shrewdest tactician in conducting a case with whom I have ever been associated in litigation. People have not generally appreciated the depths of his loyalty to his state. It was more than a mere sentiment with him. It was something of a passion and yet it was only to people intimately associated with him that he ever showed this passion. With a wonderful and highly cultivated mind, with an undivided devotion to his profession for 40 years, he attained a standing at the bar which few may attain and only the phenomenally great may surpass. He was my friend and I deplore his departure as a personal loss and a loss to the state which had his undivided loyalty and love.

That is indeed a pretty and well deserved tribute to a great man, whose true worth will never be properly appreciated, because he was never what is known as a popular man and indeed could not be.

To the general public Mr. Abney was a grim old lion to whom his opponents were hyenas, jackals or mice. In the legislative halls, in the council chamber, at the bar or elsewhere, he asked no odds of any man. He relied solely on his own giant intellect, and there was no compromise in him. He bowed to his opponents only when they had truth on their side and the ability to use that weapon. And there were few men in his day who were better able to see the truth and at the same time to decide whether it was in competent hands.

The most serious cloud on Mr. Abney's career was the cloud that came as the result of his being called upon to resign as division counsel for the Southern railway by the then director general of railroads.

His close friends with whom he was intimate, say that he was as loyal as any man in America and that may well be believed. War work solicitors for a cause to which he had already contributed, came at him in an offensive manner, and he repelled them. He was a very wealthy man, hated and feared by certain elements, and it was represented that he had showed contempt for the work, when as a matter of fact he only sought to defend his self-respect. The matter was laid before the director general of railroads, and as the railroads did not happen to need legal knowledge and ability under government ownership, Mr. Abney was asked to resign. Although thoroughly understanding the motive of it all, the old lion did not even try to explain beyond a dignified statement of facts.

Mr. Abney was as loyal as anybody and did as much as he could for his country under the circumstances; but he was not yielding to others the right to tell him what to do or how to do it. And knowing the impossibility of vindicating himself in the atmosphere that existed at the time, he left the public to think as it pleased, as he knew it would do anyhow.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Parker-Smoak Clothing Company, Rock Hill—Fine winter overcoats made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx. J. M. Strop—Buy ladies' shoes now. McConnell's—Gigantic stock reducing sale. E. M. Williams and Others—Warning to trespassers. Star Theatre, J. Q. Wray, Manager—Cheese—York Supply Company—Oyster shells. Ferguson & Youngblood—Flour, flour. J. H. Carroll—Big reduction on Goodrich tires and tubes. Cash and Carry Company—Since the day of the Pilgrim Fathers. Feinstein & Krivak—Do your Christmas shopping early.

W. E. Ferguson—Thanksgiving Day. Alice Hare—Expression and aesthetic dancing. C. Y. White, P. G.—Odd Fellows. Cotton Belt School—Box supper. C. Y. White—Buy ladies' shoes now. H. W. Witherspoon—Warning to trespassers. E. A. McCarter—Warning to trespassers. G. Scott Cobb and others—Notice to trespassers. J. Q. Hall and others—Notice to trespassers. Mackrell Drug Store—Promptness and accuracy. S. L. Courtney and Campbell & Quinn, Clover—Furniture, fixtures. Lyon Manufacturing Company—Mustang liniment relieves pain.

R. L. Vincent of Bullock's Creek, was in Yorkville yesterday, principally for the purpose of procuring some alcohol for external use on his son, Clifford, who has been under treatment for many months because of an unusually baffling disorder of the blood. Young Clifford has been having a dangerous time of it; but is getting along better at present.

With the assistance of Senator Overman and Congressman Bulwinkle, the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce is trying to arrange to have Marshall Foch stop off at Gastonia a few minutes on his return to Washington from San Francisco, early next month. It is pretty certain that the marshal will stop unless there is some change in the route over which he is now scheduled to pass.

"Now you just believe we are not going to prosecute if they disregard our notice against trespassers," said Mr. W. S. Wilkerson of Hickory Grove, yesterday. "Of course it won't be pleasant to have to take neighbors, relatives or friends into court; but we believe that the partridges do their part in destroying the boll weevil. Of course we don't care anything about fishing, and we do not care anything about rabbit hunting; but when a man comes on your place with a gun he is apt to shoot anything that seems to offer temptation. There is only one way to stop it and that is to prosecute trespassers. And if you don't believe that the men whose names are signed to this notice will do what they say they will, you just try 'em."

It is only a kind of half tolerant respect that the average individual has for the weather man anyway. To be sure a large per cent. of the readers of the daily newspapers look up the weather forecasts first thing; but they merely glance at it and give it no more concern except to answer some casual inquiry as to "what Jojo said this morning." When the dispatches of last Saturday morning announced the coming of a cold wave to arrive in this section during Sunday the people were skeptical. The mercury stood at 70, and there was a warm oppressive moisture laden wind from the southwest. Even the children knew that there could be no cold from that direction. But the weather man said he had a tip to the effect that there was a blizzard over Lake Huron, coming in this direction from the country in which the cold is no joke. Within a few hours observers began to notice that the southwest wind was shifting around, accompanied by rain coming first in the form of a mist, then as a drizzle, and by Sunday morning, there had been an almost complete reversal. The wind was coming out of the northeast. The mercury had dropped some fifteen degrees, and yesterday morning it was down to forty.

During Sunday, although professing pleasure at the change, the old experienced ones were also suggesting good advice. "Changes like this—cold weather following a warm spell after you have put on your heavy underclothing and commenced eating winter food, are trying on the system. It is a good time to watch yourself and take medicine, if you need it," they said, "for you are liable to colds and other disorders."

The two defendants who are charged with murder attracted considerable attention from court spectators. Both whites and blacks craned their necks to get a glance at the two. The woman was the center of attraction. She did not return the stares. She did not pretend to see anybody. The expression that she wore during the long afternoon was a rather set one—a stony stare as it were, that seemed to take in nothing.

It was rather miserable afternoon for both defendants and they appeared relieved when ordered back to jail. When Clerk of the Court McKinnin read the indictment returned by the grand jury holding them both for the alleged murder of the crippled storekeeper of Charlotte street, they gave little sign that they had heard. Zimmerman twisted in his seat and folded his hands. The woman did not move.

The grand jury returned a true bill against the two yesterday morning. T. F. McDow Esq., counsel for Mrs. Huggins and W. B. Wilson, attorney for Zimmerman, were present. The grand jury started to put the pair in the prisoner's dock. Mr. McDow told the court that counsel would probably have a motion to make when the case was called on tomorrow morning although he did not state the nature of the motion. It was reported that counsel would probably seek a change of venue on the ground that so much publicity had been given to the case that it would be impossible for the defendants to get a fair trial in this county. It was also talked around that Zimmerman's plea would be self defense.

The two defendants were not brought into the court room until yesterday afternoon. Zimmerman was neatly dressed, wearing a blue suit of cottony black, a little red haired woman, occupied one of the seats in the section within the rail reserved for grand jurors. She wore a black dress and a black hat. She had a listless expression on her face, apparently taking no interest in the court proceedings. Occasionally she glanced at Zimmerman but her alleged lover gave her no sign of recognition.

Zimmerman appeared to take some interest in what was going on. From time to time he turned to whisper to the two white male prisoners seated beside him. He frequently rubbed his chin with his hand and occasionally he turned to see if there were any friends or acquaintances in the audience that he recognized.

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Jas. S. White and First Trust & Savings Bank, Executors, and Trustees to N. B. Williams, 34 10 acres, \$8000. H. A. Dabney to E. R. Caldwell, 1 lot, \$400.

Kings Mountain—Wood Crawford and Fred Sadler to J. E. Baumgardner, 1 lot \$380 and other considerations.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Alice Ferguson, has returned from a visit to Miss Mamie Worthy of Rock Hill.

Mrs. Bruce Saunders and Miss Leila Belle Caves, of Sumter are spending the winter with Mrs. E. R. Shannon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Quinn of Yorkville spent Sunday with relatives in Clover.

Mesdames G. W. S. Hart and C. H. Hart of Yorkville are visiting relatives in Jacksonville, Fla.

Messrs. Joe Smith and W. H. Stowe of Yorkville were visitors to Gastonia last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ferguson of Sharon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ferguson in Yorkville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brice have returned from a visit to Mrs. Brice's mother, Mrs. M. B. Crosby in Spartanburg.

Misses Mary and Elizabeth Wade of Yorkville, recent visitors of Mrs. J. A. Shannon.

Emily, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Davis, who has been quite ill with pneumonia at her home on Clover No. 2, is improving.

Mr. Leroy Moore of Spartanburg, formerly principal of the school at Sharon was a visitor in Yorkville yesterday. He was accompanied by his brother Mr. Edith Moore. Mr. Moore is now practicing law in Spartanburg.

There is little change for the better in the condition of R. S. Hartness of R. B. Hartness of York No. 5 who is ill with influenza and pneumonia in Gastonia. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Dr. William E. Erwin, oldest white male citizen of Yorkville, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday yesterday. Dr. Erwin has lived eighty-two of his eighty-five years of life here. He was born November 21, 1836, and was graduated in medicine from the Charleston Medical College in 1861. He served in the War Between the States as a first lieutenant in the First South Carolina Artillery, having been commissioned by Governor Pickens. He lost a leg in the service. Dr. Erwin is hale and hearty and he has an open heart and a ready tongue. He is a native of the United States for a race. He was the recipient of many congratulations yesterday upon the occasion of his birthday.

THE HUGGINS CASE.

When the court of general sessions convenes tomorrow morning Solicitor Henry will call the case of the state against Albert Zimmerman and Mrs. Effie Huggins charged with the murder of Pink Huggins, husband of the woman. The dead body of the husband was found on Charlotte road about a mile and a half north of the courthouse on Monday morning, November 7.

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her domestic life in the home of the children. That Miss Secor is an artist in dramatic expression and recital was forcibly impressed upon all who heard her and her programme was one of the most enjoyable that a local audience has had the opportunity of witnessing in a long while.

—Morris C. Lumpkin of Columbia, commander of the South Carolina Department of the American Legion has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a meeting of Legionnaires and ex-soldiers to be held in American Legion hall, Yorkville, under the auspices of Messrs. Stewart Post next Tuesday evening. In a letter to the commander of the post received this morning, Commander Lumpkin said: "I have your letter of November 13th inviting me to be present with you on Nov. 29th, and I will be with you on that evening unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents me. I am in charge of the 'feed' and Get-together meeting to be held next Tuesday is going ahead with plans and it is expected that there will be a large number of ex-soldiers present for the occasion."

—The private school for aesthetic dancing and expression established by Miss Alice Hare some weeks ago is growing in importance and patronage as the parents of the little girls of the town realize its value and efficiency. Miss Hare, who has had the advantage of the best instruction in her art to be had in the country, has come here from her home in North Dakota, because of the enthusiastic insistence of several of the young girls of the town who were impressed with the work she was doing in connection with the chautauqua entertainments last summer. Her aim is to give to the physical grace of the body and to give added clearness and effectiveness of expression. I more especially seeks to correct in youth faults of carriage and expression that are likely to mar what might otherwise become more perfect maturity, and continue through life. Already this little school numbers more than twenty pupils, not counting two additional classes that are being conducted as "story hours" for smaller children on Tuesdays and Fridays.

PROPERTY TAXES.

The bill of the State of South Carolina and the county of York against the taxpayers of York county for the year 1921 according to Auditor Love's abstract of the duplicate he turned over to Treasurer Neil last week is \$632,740.437. Last year's tax bill amounted to \$606,039.452, and the bill is larger this year by \$26,700.985.

The total assessed valuation of the taxable property in York county for the year 1921 is \$13,816,094, against \$13,193,551 last year, an increase of this year of \$622,543, which, of course, does not include the polls.

The aggregate assessed valuation of the personalty this year is \$1,267,587 against \$6,691,516 last year, a decrease of only \$5,423,929, the total valuation this year being \$5,515,445 against \$5,458,890 last year.

Following are the different purposes to which the taxes to be collected are to be applied and the amounts to be applied to each purpose:

State	\$165,793.128
State Commission	29,000
Ordinary county	\$2,896,564
Special county	27,632.188
Road purposes	27,632.188
Interest of local bonds	42,320.685
Schools (constitutional three mills)	41,448.252
Schools (special and local)	236,338.702
Schools (poll)	8,658.000
The poll tax this year as compared with last year shows an increase of only \$216.	

The total assessed valuation of the property of the various townships is as follows:

Bethel	\$519,230
Bethesda	730,680
Broad River	629,569
Bullock's Creek	571,260
Catawba	4,098,686
Ebenezer	2,044,057
Fort Mill	1,065,437
King's Mountain	1,335,725
York	1,654,591
The total number of polls in the respective townships are as follows:	
Bethel	509
Bethesda	804
Broad River	521
Bullock's Creek	573
Catawba	2,315
Ebenezer	719
Fort Mill	1,003
King's Mountain	1,402
York	1,802

Through the courtesy of Auditor Love, who put himself to the considerable inconvenience to get the information, the Enquirer is able to present the following statement showing the steady increase of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county since 1905, and the equally steady increase of the tax levy for general purposes:

Year	Levy	Asses. Val.
1905	124 mills.	\$ 7,061,326
1906	12 mills.	7,938,973
1907	111 mills.	8,291,078
1908	15 mills.	8,708,848
1909	144 mills.	8,754,504
1910	154 mills.	8,909,323
1911	16 mills.	9,113,464
1912	16 mills.	9,844,761
1913	171 mills.	9,200,120
1914	18 mills.	9,136,738
1915	194 mills.	9,342,349
1916	19 mills.	9,240,720
1917	211 mills.	9,113,598
1918	204 mills.	11,010,810
1919	211 mills.	11,804,897
1920	27 mills.	13,183,551
1921	25 mills.	13,816,094